

justly and his body fearfully...
...of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

W. A. Boston, an officer in Pulman &...
...of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

Our next fair.—We publish, to-day, a list of the merchants in this city who have so generously subscribed of their means in aid of the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

An earnest endeavor will be made to make this one of the most attractive exhibitions ever known in this State.

Our merchants will therefore perceive that it is to their own interest to subscribe freely in aid of our Fair.

Subscriptions in Aid of the Approaching Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Review of the Wilmington Markets.

Wilmington, Oct. 18, 1871.

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RALEIGH is snarled with amusements this week.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1871.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

Special Premiums.

BY WILLARD BRUCE, COMMISSIONER MERCHANTS AND

WILMINGTON, N. C.

For the best and largest exhibition of the products of the soil, raised by one person—Silver

Fruit Stand.

BY ALBERT DAY, COMMISSIONER MERCHANTS, GOLD-

BORO, N. C.

For the best bale of upland cotton, not less than

500 pounds, the product of the counties of

Wayne, Greene, Lenoir or Wilson, under the

rules of the Association, \$25 in gold.

Note.—The exhibitor receiving the above pre-

mium, is requested and expected to send the

premium to the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, at

Meers, Gregory & Galloway, who will place

each bale on exhibition for the grower.

A Vain Struggle.

Under this heading the Fayetteville

Presbyterian has some timely and forcible

suggestions which should be heeded by our

people. We believe that in some sections

of this State good men have been induced

from well-grounded fears for the safety of

their lives and property, through combina-

tions of ignorant negroes and white men

of the very lowest instincts, upheld by the

corruptions of the judiciary, to form Vigil-

ance Committees, known by different

names. As we have a very inadequate

knowledge of the sufferings and dangers

to which these people were subjected, we

cannot tell how far circumstances excused

these organizations, nor do we know fully

what the objects of these combinations

were. It is, indeed, a most deplorable

condition of public affairs, which at any

time excites a violation of the law to cor-

rect private grievances. It would have

been more manly and more profitable to

have exhausted every resource which the

civil law holds out, however great the in-

justice done.

But we cannot alter the past; we must

deal with the future. There can, certainly,

be no shadow of reason now to resort to

means outside of the Courts to vindicate

private injuries. Besides the ill-will

engendered between neighbors, it affords

the petty and unprincipled men, in whose

hands the General Government has con-

fided its powers, to harass and punish in-

nocent men. Spies, informers and parti-

san officials use the dangerous weapons

with which Congress has armed them to

molest the innocent, and to advance the

interests of their party, without regard to

the ends of justice. A conspiracy has

been formed by these parties against lead-

ing men, and nothing will be left undone,

even to ennobling witnesses to accomplish

their ends. This is sufficiently proved by

the course of Mr. S. F. Phillips, in raising

the arrest of Mr. TURNER, of the Sentinel,

and his being bound over to appear before

the United States Court by a partisan Com-

missioner, instigated by personal ill-feel-

ings and chagrin at a most flagrant mis-

take of law in a case before a civil magis-

trate, which he had just committed.

This is a sad condition of affairs, but it

must be borne with patience, and we must

seek redress in the civil courts. Certainly

the time is not far distant when the Amer-

ican people will recognize the dangers

inevitable effect is to take bread out of the mouths of the women and children. No promising or lasting enterprise of industry can be inaugurated while it continues. Neighborhoods are divided. Personal animosity is the rule, and secret revenge the example; the man who can tell the biggest lie is the hero of the hour in his own faction; nobody prospers except the lawyer, who is busy taking "evidence," and every Ransy Sniff who hopes to turn a penny by false swearing is caught up, and made much of till some fresher tale extinguishes his light.

What is to be the end of it all? Are parties to nourish undying hate, and incultate the devil's own temper never to submit or yield? People who take arms against a sea of troubles do not always "end them by opposing." On the contrary, they are apt to find themselves carried off their feet. The wild spirits of the Ku-Klux have brought themselves into direct conflict with the strong arm of the General Government and this is the result.—Dragged from home—put in jail—carried half the length of the State for trial, jeered at by negro mobs—and insulted with impunity. A vain struggle with the inevitable and the invincible, ending only in disgraces and defeat. Many of the combatants are struggling vainly with increasing poverty and depression, and the sickness that is born of hope deferred.

The W. C. & A. R. R.—Through from Wilmington to Columbia—The Road Completed. The First Train—President Bridges and Superintendent Winder.

We are glad to learn that the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad has already been completed through from Sumter to Columbia, thus giving us a through and direct communication by rail, with that city. The first train passed over the new road on Wednesday, with Col. R. R. Bridges, the President, and Maj. J. C. Winder, Superintendent, on board.

To these gentlemen a great deal of credit is due for the energy and ability with which they have prosecuted this great work;—one that will, we firmly believe, prove of vast material benefit to the people of this State. The rapidity with which this road has been built, between Sumter and Columbia, is something unusual to us of this section, and nothing but the most energetic labor could have accomplished it so short a time.

It is for the merchants of Wilmington to say in how far they will profit by the completion of this work. We only hope that they will make a united and vigorous effort to secure the trade of the rich section of country to which this road will carry them.

The mechanical execution of the work is, we understand, unusually good. Of this we are assured by a gentleman who was of the party who passed over the road on Wednesday, who asserts that it is the best built road that he has ever traveled.

The Late Elections.

The entire country has been so appalled by the terrible catastrophe at Chicago, that the important elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio have passed almost without comment. But the result, however great under ordinary circumstances would have been the excitement attending it, is not of such a nature as to provoke great difference of opinion. There has been no change in the political status of these two States. Both parties have about held their own.

In Ohio the Democrats labored under some disadvantages in the gubernatorial contest. Going into the canvass with not the most popular candidate, severe sickness prevented his canvassing the State. Consequently there was no great effort in that direction. The Democrats devoted their chief labors to securing the Legislature, and succeeded in obtaining one majority in the Senate, but with an adverse majority of six on joint ballot.

We are not altogether certain but that the result of these two elections will be of much benefit to the Democratic party. It will be recollected that four years ago, owing to the loss of Pennsylvania and New York, and almost a Democratic victory in Ohio, with the Legislature Democratic on joint ballot, the Radicals grew circum-spect, casting aside Wade, Sheridan, Bates, Sumner and other extreme partisan favorites for President, to take up General Grant, who at that time, if not a Democrat, was at least regarded as a very moderate man in his political sentiments.

Indeed, in accepting a position in President Johnson's Cabinet, and in "swinging around the circle" with that functionary, he might well have been classed as a Democrat.

The Radical defeat at that time taught them a salutary lesson, which, beyond doubt, saved them from defeat. We have always considered those elections, though favorable, as most unfortunate to the Democratic party. It made their opponents more vigilant and untiring, and inspired them with too much confidence.

There can be little doubt of the almost unanimous re-nomination of President Grant. He can be defeated, but it can only be done by the utmost prudence upon the part of his opponents. At the North a very considerable and influential portion of the Radical party is opposed to his re-election. This party is headed by such men as Senators Tappan and Schuyler, Governor Brown, of Missouri, Horace Greeley, and others of the more moderate wing of the party. Of course at the South the ignorant negroes and unprincipled whites, who compose ninety-nine one-hundredths of the Radical party, will vote for the nominee, without regard to the man. If a nomination is made that can unite the Democratic vote with the moderate Republicans, President Grant can and will be defeated.

The question then arises is there such a man? We believe there is. If we go into the Presidential election to win, we must ignore all smaller considerations. We must not tilt against the wind. The Southern people, at least, are tired of such useless sport. They have neither the means nor the time to waste. Their material prosperity, more and more, demands their entire attention. They will make no base surrender of principle, but they do not care to further exhaust themselves in a useless contest.

If, then, the lesson of the late elections shall be heeded by the National Democratic party it may be as fortunate as their successes four years ago were disastrous.

Blessings frequently come in disguise.—It requires prudence and wisdom to profit by misfortune.

Our subscription.

Old subscribers continue to renew their subscriptions and new ones pour in upon us. We return our thanks to our friend Mr. D. L. Goss, of Brunswick, for a large club, with the information that "more are coming."

In a few weeks the JOURNAL will appear in new and beautiful type and the Weekly will be much enlarged. Our outlay will be abundantly repaid, should our friends continue in well-doing as they have begun.

Resigned.

Mr. R. S. LEBETTER, Senator for the 23rd district, comprising the counties of Richmond and Moore, has resigned. A special election to fill the vacancy has been ordered by Governor Caldwell, to be held on Thursday, November 16th. Our Conservative friends must not rest on their oars, but must up and work to carry this election. The Radicals will use every endeavor to wrest it from them.

The Republicans want Congress to pass a law authorizing every one who will swear that he cannot get justice in the State courts, to remove his case to the Federal Courts. Mr. Foster has introduced a bill in Congress to this effect.—Richmond Enquirer.

Is there not already such a law? or, rather, such a provision in the so-called Ku-Klux law? At all events, Bond, the Judicial Pig and Thug, at the late term of his Court, if we are not mistaken, entertained an affidavit from a negro mar-jer in Mecklenburg, demanding a removal of his case to the Federal tribunal, on the ground that he could not expect justice in the State Courts. One by one go State immunities and pro-rogative, and step by step advances the Empire!

Secret Selection.

We have omitted no proper occasion to express our hostility to secret political associations. They are repugnant to the theory of Republican government, and at variance with every idea of social or individual independence and security. They can only have their origin in a demoralized condition of public feeling, and the popular sentiment which develops, originates or tolerates them is, invariably, the result of a corresponding governmental decadence. The Union League owed its existence to a bigoted, fanatical and infuriated temper, and was the offspring of that tyrannical policy of Lincoln and Seward, which broke down all the safeguards of personal liberty, which allowed no independence of thought, and which could "ring a little bell" at the imperial capitol and order the arrest and incarceration of a citizen in California, on the shores of the Pacific,—a system which has gone on and on, in its despotic stride, until it has culminated in that legislation of the Congress of the United States, which places life and limb at the mercy of infamous spies and detectives, of malignant partisan judges and of packed juries. The Ku-Klux organization, whose invasions of law and of individual rights are so greatly to be deprecated and deplored, could never have found lodgment in any community or country, not afflicted with gigantic social evils, the consequence of perverted, partial and oppressive government.

It is proper, when brought face to face with these social and political disorders, to trace them to their fountain head.—Physical disease or mental distemper cannot be thoroughly and successfully cured, except by going to the root of the malady and removing the cause. Had there been no purpose to prescribe men for opinion's sake and to organize a reign of political terrorism there had been no League.—Had there been no League, the off-spring of governmental tyranny, which like all other unheeded disorders, took on more malignant phases with the progress of time, there could have been no Ku-Klux. Had the League not banded ignorant dopes into midnight conspiracy against intelligence, virtue and property;—had it not been converted into a shelter for thieves and plunderers;—had it not have licentiousness, assassination and rape; had it not have turned loss upon the impoverished and humiliated community of the South a horde of depraved carap-bag adventurers to eat out their scanty substance, and fill public tables with imbecility, corruption and malignity,—and had not all this been done under the sanction of the dominant and ruling power in the land, there had never been a counter organization or any concerted attempt to go outside of the laws of the country. We denounce all such associations—they should be put down and throttled; but, after all, the most effective remedy is to restore a healthy tone to the life-blood of society—paternal, just, generous government!

All history sustains our views. That thorough student of history, Sir Walter Scott, who interwove the charms of his fiction with such profound and sagacious reflections on society, morals and government, speaking, in one of his works, ("Anne of Geierstein,") of the Valmiquie institution, the celebrated secret and inquisitorial association, which, in the Fifteenth Century, spread over Germany, makes the following philosophic observations, which apply with striking and pungent force to the present times. "Such an institution," says that great man, "could only prevail at a time when ordinary means of justice were excluded by the hand of power, and when, in order to bring the guilty to punishment, it required all the influence and authority of such a confederacy. In no other country than one exposed to every species of feudal tyranny, and deprived of every ordinary mode of obtaining justice or redress, could such a system have taken root and flourished."

We were shown Wednesday, by Mr. Lewis M. Williams, a bunch of peanuts, raised by him in his garden, in this city, which are a little ahead of anything that we have yet seen. There is not a single pea on the vine but one double, while the remainder have three, and several of them four, pods to the hull. It is the regular old Wilmington pea, the best in the world, the pods being full and well developed. They were planted on the 24th of last June.

CLINTON, N. C., Oct. 7, 1871.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—I am pained to inform you of the death of Mr. A. Lamont, after a brief illness. Mr. Lamont was a gentleman of sterling integrity, and though never conspicuously in public life, was well known and universally esteemed and beloved by a large circle of acquaintances in the Cape Fear country. He was in his better days a well-to-do merchant of Wilmington, but of late years had resided in Clinton. He was a quiet, unobtrusive citizen, following his daily calling with a serene content worthy of emulation, and it is doubtful if he had an enemy. The loss of his entire property, consequent upon our late civil strife, had somewhat darkened his later days, but it was never able to subdue his uncomplaining spirit.—His remains were interred in our cemetery on Friday morning last, and in that "silent city of the dead," there sleeps no form whose impulses in life were more honorable and unselfish than those which guided the actions of Alexander Lamont. Peace to his ashes.

T. J. L.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO MANUFACTORY.—We refer, with special pleasure, to the advertisement of the Great Southern Piano Manufactory of Messrs. Wm. Kaabe & Co., of Baltimore.

This factory is now one of the largest in the world; it is a magnificent five story structure, fronting an entire block on Entaw street, and covering, together with the Lumber Yards attached, some two and one-half acres of ground. Three hundred and fifty men are constantly employed, turning out over forty instruments per week.

Among the thousand and one Pianos offered to the public, we scarcely know any instrument so fully uniting all the desirable qualities sought for as the Kaabe Piano. It is a matter of some difficulty and perplexity to inexperienced persons to select a good instrument of any capacity. We too often rely upon the judgment of friends in the selection of a piano, and are thus frequently disappointed. The only sure way, in our opinion, is to go to the best maker. For this reason, we recommend to our readers to purchase Pianos of Wm. Kaabe & Co's manufactory. This will relieve them of the vexatious necessity of wasting time in a long search. The reputation of the Kaabe Pianos is an infallible guaranty of excellence. For durability we would specially recommend them, as being made in a Southern City, with a special view to the trying changes of a Southern climate.

We invite attention to the new special premiums, published in this issue, for competition at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, offered by those energetic and enterprising merchants, Messrs. Albert Day and Gregory & Galloway, of Goldsboro. The list is still open for the offer of special premiums, and we would be glad to have all of the merchants of Wilmington, and elsewhere, record their encouragement to the planter.

The Triennial Convention of the P. E. Church in the United States.

SIXTH DAY.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 10, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL.—In my hasty scrawling I may not be as clear as the subject of these letters demands. It shall be my endeavor to be clear, and to be brief.—Last night Emmanuel Church was densely packed. Hundreds had to go away, not able even to stand to look in from the main entrance. The Lord Bishop of Liebfeld, according to request on the part of Committees, was to preach before the members of the General Convention. The chancel was full. Every Bishop was present. The Bishop of Ohio presiding, Rev. C. P. Melvaine, D. D. LL. D. The evening service was read. The Lord Bishop took for his text "the spirit will guide us into all truth." &c. The sermon was a noble effort throughout. There were more than two thousand persons present, and this is the lowest estimation. It would not be too much to say that there were three thousand present. The collection of the evening was to be applied to the sufferers at Chicago. Not an eye was dry when the presiding Bishop spoke in reference to this. I learned to-day in the house of deputies, from the reading of it by the Secretary of said house, that the collection amounted to two thousand and fifty dollars, to be sent to the Board of Chicago to be distributed by him without distinction of race or faith.

The proceedings of to-day were very interesting and exciting. The order of the day was on the question of ritual conformity. The church was thronged. The galleries were full of ladies, and the aisle, and the body of the church, were filled with gentlemen. The deepest interest was seen depicted on every face. Something, you would say, of great moment was expected. Each member seemed to prick his ear, and to clear his eye, and I suppose, his head. The question was whether the subject of ritual conformity should be referred to the Committee on Canons, or to the Prayer Book, or to appoint a special committee of five members to meet a similar committee on the part of the house of bishops. I will show you here the action of the house of bishops as to a committee.

Resolved, That the House of Bishops desires to inform the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that the proposed resolutions appended to the report upon the subject of ritual were postponed by the House of Bishops for the purpose of passing the resolutions communicated in message No. 5, relating to the report made to this House on the subject of ritual conformity, together with the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on the part of this House consist of five members, chosen by ballot.

The House of Deputies was to elect, if possible, a committee to meet this. But the subject of ritual seemed at first to be thrown open to the debate of this House. The President ruled it so, but the ruling did not meet with the approbation of the House. Some feeling was shown here and there, but in the most gentleman-like way. Some wished the matter to be referred back to the House of Bishops without further action on the side of this. But after much discussion, taking up nearly the entire session, a vote of orders was called for by a delegate from Illinois, as to this House, to concur with the Committee on the part of the House of Bishops. This was the feature of the question, whether the matter will be referred to the Committee on Canons or to a Special Committee of Deputies. The rays carried in favor of

the Special Committee. Rev. Dr. Mason, Watson and Cheshire voted nay. Rev. B. S. Bronson voted aye. Hon. W. H. Battle and Dr. Amund J. DeRosier voted nay. Richard H. Smith and Samuel R. Patterson voted aye. These are the delegates from North Carolina. After much discussion this subject of ritual only got this far. The committee has yet to be appointed. It has then to confer with the committee of Bishops, and then the subject will come back to this house to be handled without gloves. So far as easily see this Ritualism is the table. All rise, not from reverence of the altar offering, but to see the great heap of greenbacks collected to be sent to the burning city. It seems, however, to be the practice of many Northern congregations to rise while the altar is being placed on the table, a custom which, I think, is entirely wrong, and one, if the act of conformity becomes a law, will have to be set aside like many other things of childhood. Arkansas has become a diocese. Its delegates were admitted to-day to the floor.

The matter of which I spoke yesterday as coming to the pamphlet of session, which sent a delegate, and which created some talk on the question of privilege, was not taken off the minutes as the Ex-Governor Jenkins from Georgia would have. Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin said, that this Convention must not forget that we have reporters from the States who copy the proceedings, not only as well as our own sense. [Laughter.] The whole matter was laid on the table.

The question of Ritualism will be, beyond doubt, the subject of this great Convention. To-night will commence in St. Peter's Church the answers of the Evangelical Societies. I will attend. I will go to see, and to learn. I go with open eyes, with open hands, and with an open heart. The point of party will not circumscribe my liberty. Live and learn. Let this be the young man's motto. J. B. P.

SEVENTH DAY.

DEAR JOURNAL.—To-day being yesterday on the question of ritual conformity may be expressed here in the reported language of Judge Battle, of North Carolina. Mr. President, I assure the members of the House, that I shall detain them but a few moments. Mr. President, when we see the excellent here, we are reminded of the language of one of the most beautiful poets known to us:—

For even in the tranquillity of a mead, Light breezes rattle the flowers sometimes. Now, sir, what is the question? A very plain one. The Bishops have sent to us a message, stating that a committee appointed on the part of this House, to act with a committee on the part of their House, they cannot respond to a question upon which we asked their advice. Now, sir, if I understand the proposition of the reverend gentleman from Maryland, it is that we should send back to them, and they should send something to them, and that we should settle this question for us. Are we called on in this way to ask the Bishops to stultify themselves? Are we not to suppose that, when they said they could not do it, they said so in perfect candor and truth? If we could back with the proposition of the gentleman from Maryland, we should say, "we do not believe you; you can settle this if you choose, though you said you could not." Is this respectful? Is it proper? I concur entirely with the reverend gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the shortest way to get clear of this question is to respond affirmatively to the proposition of the Bishops. Let this joint committee be appointed; let them consider it; whole question, and in all human probability it will be settled to the satisfaction of all. To-day, after the approval of the minutes of yesterday, and after some other work, of which I will presently speak, the House will be called upon to settle this matter to be finally settled so far as the committee is concerned. Among many others that spoke to-day in favor of referring this matter to a committee to appoint a committee was the Rev. Mr. Bronson, of North Carolina. It was finally decided, after much talk and interchange of views, to appoint a committee appointed by the House of Bishops, to act with a committee on the part of this House, which will act in the joint committee. This joint committee will consist of five Presbyters, five Laymen and five Bishops. It will report what ritual conformity, if any, is necessary. You may well imagine from this that the subject of ritual conformity, as it comes up what the discussion may be.

Several things were referred to the Committee on Canons. When this committee reports, then, and should there be anything of interest, I will communicate it. The Committee on Canons reported their report, and the following resolutions were adopted: The memorial of the bishops, clergy and laity of the dioceses within the State of New York, in Federal Convention assembled in the city of New York, on the 10th of January, 1871, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, to the General Convention of the P. E. Church in the United States of America, respectfully sheweth

That, at their present session, your memorialists have adopted the Declaration of Sentiments, proposed to be executed by the said Federal Convention, which, with the resolutions accompanying said Declaration, and the memorialists, at the same time, they respectfully submit for the consideration of the General Convention of the P. E. Church in the United States of America, and respectfully sheweth

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This is to come up as the order of the day for Friday next, at 1 A. M.

A resolution from a lay gentleman from Illinois, desiring that it be referred to the committee on Canons to report on the propriety of changing the name of the Convention, was adopted. By another, section 6, Canon 1, Title I, was asked to be amended, that Deacons be three years in the diaconate. But these things will come up again, and I will not speak of them at present.

The Committee on the Prayer Book reported a book of praise of which I will not speak to-morrow or next day. A delegate moved to have it referred to the Committee on Canons to have the word "firm" put in after the word "pestilence" in the P. B. The resolution was voted down. Another desired an additional prayer for one on a journey to be placed in it. It also failed. There comes to the Convention a delegate from the Episcopal Church, who is against touching the Prayer Book at all. Certain hymns will be left out, and a hymnal will be formed. It was concurred in by this House that the 15th inst. be a day to make a collection in all the churches of this Church in aid of the sufferers of Chicago.

Last night I attended the anniversary meeting of the Evangelical Knowledge Society. Addresses were delivered by Rev. C. P. Melvaine, of Ohio; Rev. John Debus, of Virginia; Rev. Alfred Johns, of Delaware; Rev. Rev. Macon Easton, of Massachusetts. Here I found Protestant Episcopalians, purely and truthfully, and O, how fervently I am reminded of the lessons of the Episcopal Church that I have yet learned. It teaches no vicarious sacrifice, no doctrine grounded on the expiation of sins, no doctrine grounded on outward fancy, touches of ceremonies and the strappings of pride.—It is the vindicator of the truth as taught by the Reformers, and which is very little taught now by the majority of those styling themselves Episcopalians. The Episcopal Church is a society about forty-seven thousand members, and is increasing, and God will prosper it. The grand jubilee celebration of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society will take place to-morrow. The General Convention will adjourn for that purpose. J. B. P.

EIGHTH DAY.

DEAR JOURNAL.—The feeling that the fire was out in Chicago, has made everybody here look happier. The jubilee of the fifteenth anniversary of the Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the American Church was celebrated this morning. The church was well filled, and several able addresses were delivered. Among them were Rev. Rev. John Payne, D. D., and Rev. Geo. M. Randall, D. D. Nearly all the Bishops were present, and in the chancel. A very great number of delegates were present, and the mortal offense to 50,000 more, who had been not counted. A week ago Buffalo had in store 695,800 bushels of grain; Montreal, 511,210; St. Louis, 77,881; Milwaukee, 722,335; Toledo, 1,282,187; Chicago, 6,078,560. There is a huge in these figures, which to the practical American mind, is a very small number. When it wanted from a Roman Catholic for a mile or two under Lake Michigan, and with an audacity toward nature unequalled in history, it tapped the bottom of the inland sea. The dates of its history seem more fantastic than any fiction.—John Kinzie built his cabin there in 1803. The Indians called it the garden of the West. In 1837, in 1838, there were twelve houses scattered about the marshes, giving a shelter to a handful of party-colored squatters, and in 1870, when the hair of the first-born white native of the town had not begun to grizzle, the census-taker counted 200,000, and gave the mortal offense to 50,000 more, who had been not counted. A week ago Buffalo had in store 695,800 bushels of grain; Montreal, 511,210; St. Louis, 77,881; Milwaukee, 722,335; Toledo, 1,282,187; Chicago, 6,078,560. There is a huge in these figures, which to the practical American mind, is a very small number. When it wanted from a Roman Catholic for a mile or two under Lake Michigan, and with an audacity toward nature unequalled in history, it tapped the bottom of the inland sea. 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